

PHI

PHIAL. *n. f.* [*phiale*, Lat. *phiale*, Fr.] A small bottle.
Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of curd hebenon in a phial. *Shakeſp.*
He proves his explications by experiments made with a phial
full of water, and with globes of glaſs filled with water. *Newton's Opticks.*
PHILANTHROPY. *n. f.* [*Φιλάνθρωπος*, Gr.] Love of mankind; good nature.
Such a tranſient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deſerves the title of a moral virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o 177.
PHILIPPICK. *adj.* [from the inveſtives of Demotheus againſt Philip of Macedon.] Any inveſtive declamation.
PHILOLOGER. *n. f.* [*Φιλολόγος*, Gr.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critic.
Philologers and critical diſcourſers, who look beyond the ſhell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*
You expect, that I ſhould diſcourſe of this matter like a naturaliſt, not a *philologer*. *Boyle.*
The beſt *philologers* ſay, that the original word does not only ſignify domeſtick, as oppoſed to foreign, but alſo private, as oppoſed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*
PHILOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical.
Studies, called *philological*, are hiſtory, language, grammar, rhetoric, poeſy and criticism. *Watts.*
He who pretends to the learned profeſſions, if he doth not ariſe to be a critic himſelf in *philological* matters, ſhould frequently converſe with dictionaries, paraphraſts, commentators or other critics, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*
PHILOLOGIST. *n. f.* [*Φιλολόγος*, Gr.] A critic; a grammarian.
PHILOLOGY. *n. f.* [*Φιλολογία*, Gr.] Criticism; grammatical learning.
Temper all diſcourſes of *philology* with interperſions of morality. *Walker.*
PHILOMEL. *n. f.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.] *PhiloMEL*. *n. f.* The nightingale.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakeſp.*
Hears the hawk, when *philomela* ſings? *Pope.*
Liſtning *philomela* deigns
To let them joy. *Thomſon.*
PHILOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.
One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomat*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o 265.
PHILO'SOPHEME. *n. f.* [*Φιλοσόφημα*, Gr.] Principle of reaſoning; theorem. An unuſual word.
You will learn how to addreſs yourſelf to children for their benefit, and derive ſome uſeful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*
PHILO'SOPHER. *n. f.* [*φιλοſοφους*, Lat. *philosophus*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.
Many found in belief have been alſo great *philosophers*. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*
That ſtone
Philosophers in vain lo long have fought. *Milton.*
Adam, in the ſtate of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*
They all our fam'd *philosophers* deſie,
And would our faith by force of reaſon try. *Dryden.*
If the *philosophers* by fire had been ſo wary in their obſervations and ſincere in their reports, as thoſe, who call themſelves *philosophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*
PHILOSOPHERS. *Stone*. *n. f.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold.
PHILOSOPHICK. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.]
PHILOSOPHICAL. *adj.* [*philosophique*, Fr. from *philosophy*.]
1. Belonging to philoſophy; ſuitable to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy.
Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The ſtoic laſt in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wiſe, perfect in himſelf, and all poſſeſſing. *Milton.*
How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* ſtone. *Prior.*
When the ſafety of the publick is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence muſt ariſe either from ſtupidity or perſidiouſneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
2. Skilled in philoſophy.
We have our *philosophical* perſons to make modern and familiar, things ſupernatural and caſtleſs. *Shakeſp.*
Acquaintance with God is not a ſpeculative knowledge, built on abſtracted reaſonings about his nature and eſſence, ſuch as *philosophical* minds often buſy themſelves in,

PHL

without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their paſſions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
3. Frugal; abſtemious.
This is what nature's wants may well ſuffice:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryden.*
PHILOSOPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philosophical*.] In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely.
The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefaſtors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwiſe the amputation not equally puniſheth all. *Brown.*
No man has ever treated the paſſion of love with ſo much delicacy of thought and of expreſſion, or ſearched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*
If natural laws were once ſettled, they are never to be reverſed; to violate and infringe them, is the ſame as what we call miracle, and doth not found very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheiſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*
To **PHILOSOPHIZE**. *v. a.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher; to moralize; to enquire into the cauſes of effects.
Qualities, that were occult to Ariſtotle, muſt be ſo to us; and we muſt not *philosophize* beyond ſympathy and antipathy. *Glanvill's Script.*
The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at laſt that it was burning, made the brick ſo hard, caſt itſelf into the fire. *L'Eſtrange.*
Two doct'rs of the ſchools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our ſouls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryd.*
PHILOSOPHY. *n. f.* [*φιλοſοφία*, Gr. *philosophia*, Latin.] 1. Knowledge natural or moral.
I had never read, heard nor ſeen any thing, I had never any taſte of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myſelf, which for a while I did not call to my ſuccour. *Sidney.*
Hang up *philosophy*;
Unleſs *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Diſplant a town, reverſe a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakeſp.*
The progreſs you have made in *philosophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourſelf with what I have written. *Digby.*
2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained.
We ſhall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our ſchools. *Locke.*
3. Reaſoning; argumentation.
Of good and evil much they argu'd then
Vain wiſdom all and falſe *philosophy*. *Milton.*
His deciſions are the judgment of his paſſions and not of his reaſon, the *philosophy* of the ſinner and not of the man. *Rogers's Sermons.*
4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.
PHILTER. *n. f.* [*Φίλτρον*, Gr. *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cauſe love.
The melting kiſs that ſips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*
This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dryden.*
A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raiſe love. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N^o 38.
To **PHILTER**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.
Let not thoſe that have repudiated the more inviting ſins, ſhew themſelves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gov. of Tong.*
PHIZ. *n. f.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*, and ſhould therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a ſenſe of contempt.
His air was too proud, and his features amiſh,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*
PHLEBOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*φλεβοτομιſτς*, Fr. from *Φλέψ* and *τέμνω*.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.
To **PHLEBOTOMIZE**. *v. a.* [*phlebotomizer*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.
The frail bodies of men muſt have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *How. Taar.*
PHLEBOTOMY. *n. f.* [*φλεβοτομία*, Gr. *phlebotomie*, Fr.] *Phlebotomy*, *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.
Although in indiſpoſitions of the liver or ſpleen, conſiderations are made in *phlebotomy* to their ſituation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Pains for the ſpending of the ſpirits, come neareſt to the copious and ſwift loſs of ſpirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*
PHLEGMA. *n. f.* [*Φλέγμα*, Gr.; *phlegma*, Fr.] 1. The watry humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs.
Make the proper uſe of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Roſcommon.*
He who ſupreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly cenſure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolneſs, though he ſung with fire; *Our*

PHR

Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phle'm*. *Pope.*
Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide; or blood or *phlegm*. *Swift.*
2. Water.
A linen cloth, dipped in common ſpirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, becauſe the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*
PHLEGMAGOGUES. *n. f.* [*Φλέγμα and ἄγω*; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate *phlegm* and leave the other humours.
The pituitous temper of the ſtomackiſh ferment muſt be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* muſt evacuate it. *Floyer.*
PHLEGMATICK. *adj.* [*φλεγματικός*; *phlegmaticque*, Fr. from *phlegm*.] 1. Abounding in *phlegm*.
A neat's foot,
I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakeſp.*
The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colligate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*
Chewing and ſmoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Generating *phlegm*.
Negroes, tranſplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and generations. *Brown.*
3. Watry.
Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being diſtilled often from ſalt of tartar, grows by every diſtillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*
4. Dull; cold; frigid.
As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his ſhare, it is quickly tempered by the coldneſs of the reſt. *Addiſon.*
Who but a husband ever could perſuade
His heart to leave the boſom of thy love;
For any *phlegmatick* deſign of ſtate. *Southern.*
PHLEGMON. *n. f.* [*Φλεγμονή*, Gr.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.
Phlegmon or inflammation is the firſt degeneration from good blood, and neareſt of kin to it. *Wiſeman.*
PHLEGMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.
It is generated ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or cedematous tumour. *Harvey.*
PHLEME. *n. f.* [from *φλέμη*, Gr.] A ſteam, ſo it is commonly written; an inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horſes.
PHLOGISTON. *n. f.* [*φλογιστόν*, from *Φλόγω*.] 1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable.
2. The inflammable part of any body.
PHONICKS. *n. f.* [from *φωνή*, Gr.] The doctrine of ſounds;
PHONOCAMPTICK. *adj.* [*φωνή and κάμπτω*.] Having the power to inſect or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it.
The magnifying the ſound by the polyphonisms or repercuſions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*
PHOSPHOR. *n. f.* [*φωſφορος*, Lat.] 1. The morning ſtar.
Why ſit we ſad when *phosphor* ſhines ſo clear, *Pope.*
2. A chemical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire.
Of lambent flame you have whole ſheets in a handful of *phosphor*. *Addiſon.*
Liquid and ſolid *phosphorus* ſhow their flames more conſpicuouſly, when expoſed to the air. *Cheyne.*
PHRASE. *n. f.* [*φράσις*, Gr.] 1. An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language.
2. An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech.
Now mince the ſin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*:
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbid it. *Dryden.*
To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the ſcripture uſeth to expreſs the ſum of religion. *Tillotſon.*
3. Stile; expreſſion.
Thou ſpeak'ſt
In better *phrase* and matter than thou diſt. *Shakeſp.*
To **PHRASE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtile; to call; to term.
Theſe ſuns,
For ſo they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble ſpirits to arms. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
PHRASEOLOGY. *n. f.* [*φραſεολογία*, Gr.] 1. Stile; diction.
The ſcholars of Ireland ſeem not to have the leaſt conception of a ſtile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
2. A phrase book.
PHRENITIS. *n. f.* [*φρενίτις*, Gr.] Madneſs; inflammation of the brain.
It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
PHRENETICK. *adj.* [*φρενιτικός*; *phreneticque*, Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

PHY

Phreneticks imagine they ſee that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Hayward.*
What ceſtrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus raviſh of your blood. *Hudibras.*
The world was little better than a common fold of *phreneticks* and bedlams. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
PHRENSY. *n. f.* [from *φρενίς*; *phrenſie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrenſy*.] Madneſs; frantickneſs. This is too often written *frenzy*. See **FRENZY**.
Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrenſy*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
Demoniack *phrenſy*, mooping melancholy. *Milton.*
Would they only pleaſe themſelves in the deluſion, the *phrenſy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*
Phrenſy or inflammation of the brain, proſuſe hemorrhages from the noſe reſolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PHTHISICAL. *adj.* [*φθισικός*; *phthyſique*, Fr. from *phthiſick*.] Waiting.
Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthiſical* conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
PHTHYSICK. *n. f.* [*φθίσις*; *phthyſie*, Fr.] A conſumption.
His diſeaſe was a *phthiſick* or althma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*
PHTHYSIS. *n. f.* [*φθίσις*, Gr.] A conſumption.
If the lungs be wounded deep, though they eſcape the firſt nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthiſis* or ſtitula. *Wiſeman.*
PHYLACTERY. *n. f.* [*φυλακτήριον*; *phylactere*, Fr.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.
The *phylacteries* on their wrifts and foreheads were looked on as ſpells, which would yield them impunity for their diſobedience. *Hammond.*
Golden ſayings
On large *phylacteries* expreſſive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*
PHYSICAL. *adj.* [*phyſique*, Fr. from *phyſick*.] 1. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral.
The *physical* notion of neceſſity, that without which the work cannot poſſibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus neceſſary. *Hamn.*
To reflect on thoſe innumerable ſecrets of nature and *physical* philoſophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new ſcene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*
Charity in its origin is a *physical* and neceſſary conſequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*
2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing.
3. Medicinal; helpful to health.
Is Brutus ſick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraſed, and fuck up the humours
Of the dank morning. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
4. Reſembling phyſick.
PHYSICALLY. *adv.* [from *physical*.] According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or ſenſe of natural philoſophy; not morally.
Time meaſuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth of *phyſically* produceth the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
The outward act of worſhip may be conſidered *phyſically* and abſtractly from any law, and ſo it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil: and ſo it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*
Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is ſo commanded, be *phyſically* and in the precise nature of things diſtinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may paſs for one and the ſame action. *South's Sermons.*
I do not ſay, that the nature of light conſiſts in ſmall round globules, for I am not now treating *phyſically* of light or colours. *Locke.*
PHYSICIAN. *n. f.* [*phyſicien*, Fr. from *phyſick*.] One who profeſſes the art of healing.
Truſt not the *physician*,
His antidotes are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
Some *physicians* are ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the true cure of the diſeaſe, and others are ſo regular, as they reſpect not ſufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
His gratulatory verſe to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the ham of Nicolaus an ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thouſands. *Peaſham of Poetry.*
Taught by thy art divine, the ſage *physician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*
PHY SICK. *n. f.* [*φυσικός*, which, originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been tranſferred in many modern languages to medicine.] The ſcience of healing.

Were